COLORADO WAY OF HAISING POTATOES

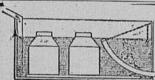
A Colorado farmer describes in the Rural New Yorker the cost and method of raising potatoes in that State.

"I have been somewhat interested in the way the Eastern farmer raises and harvests potatoes; our way being so different, I thought some would like to know how way do it. I have the property of t Rural New Yorker the cost and method of raising potatoes in that State.

"I have been somewhat interested in the way the Eastern farmer raises and harvests potatoes; our way being so different, I thought some would like to know how we do it. I have two sixteen-inch plows—one riding and one walking. I plant in the furrow behind the riding-plow, which has an attachment that throws a part of the loose soil back into the furrow, so that the seeds have a soft bed. I cover with a walking plow. This makes the rows thirty-two inches apart. Two to cut the seed (I do not like the machine-cuttors), two to drop, and two to plow, will plant between four and five acres a day. I harrow twice, cultivate twice, and go through with the hoes once. That is all until digging time. I use no manure or fertilizer, and, unlike the greater part of Colorado, we can not irrigate, but depend whelly upon the rains. The elevation here is nearly 7000 feet. The average yield per acre is between 4000 and 5000 pounds, or seventy to ninety bushels of marketable potatoes. I have this year 110 acres, besides 100 acres of other crops. The land is worth between \$5 and 10 per acre. I luse the four horse diggers. The cost of harvesting and loading on cars three love the water, and in the case of the use the four horse diggers. The cost of harvesting and loading on cars three miles distant if from ten to twelve cents per two bushel sack, including sacks and everything."

MIGH COOLER.

My milk-cooler, writes Georgo Hallock, is a box large enough to hold all my milk and cream cans and butter crocks. It has a spout down one corner within one inch of the bottom, to allow the water to flow in, thus putting cold water in the bottom of the tank. The warm water rises to the surface and passes off down the hose, which is hooked up as high as you wish the water in the vat around the cans. When there is less milk in cans, lower water in the vat around the cans. the hose by use of the wire chain. The warm water passes off at the top of the vat and runs out on our garden, and is used to irrigate it. It does not matter how much or how little water is pumped into the vat at once, as it



holds itself with the top of the hose all the time. There is no danger of overflowing or drowning the cans. Of overflowing or drowning the cans. Of course, there should be enough cold water pumped into the vat to keep the milk cool. I find that when my milk is at the same temperature as the water coming from the well, it is about right to raise all of the cream. I used a piéce of two-moh hose, and bored a two-inch hole in the box and inserted the hose. Then in order to make the hose and box watertight I bored a hole through a stick, which I drove inside of the hose where it passes through tank. I had good sweet milk and good that termilk and fine, hard butter all sammer. I shipped my butter to Omaha, and received for it at the depot four or five cents per pound more than we could be the order. holds itself with the top of the hos Omana, and received for it at the de-pot four or five cents per pound more than we could get at the store at home. I also grew in my garden after July 8, 1894 (at which time I was hailed out and lost my entire crap), one pail tomatoes, one bushel of turnips, eleven cablages, four bushels of radishes, one-half peck of beans, lots of lattuce and and a few onions, by irrigation from our milktank.—Farm and Fire-side.

GROWING PEKIN DUCKS. A great many people, first and last, have been seized with an irresistible desire to go into poultry raising upon a large scale, says Webb Donnell in the New York Times. They have followed out the desire with varying results, but the majority have made lamentable failures. Especially has there been failure when the attempt has been made to make chickens and eggs the chief source of income. There is one branch of the poultry business, however, in which certain individuals have made quite a distinct success, is one branch of the poultry business, however, in which certain individuals have made quite a distinct success, and that is the raising of young ducks for market. Long Island is particularly noted as the location of the greater number of those mammoth duck plants, though an equal degree of success appears to have followed the efforts of parties in other parts of the country along the same line. The Pekin, a pair of which are figured herewith, is the duck used for breeding purposes in all these great duck hatcheries. This is because of its white color—making pin-feathers less objectionable in the dressed specimen—its large size and, in particular, its habit of wonderfully rapid growth from the shell up to six or eight weeks of age. One who has never raised these ducks can scarcely realize with what amazing rapidity the Pekin dhoklings will shoot up. It almost seems as though one can see them or panding before his very cyes! I have kept all kinds of poultry, with the experimental the red wheat weevil, which more than paid for the damage to crops. ducklings will shoot up. It almost seems as though one can see them expanding before his very eyes! I have kept all kinds of poultry, with the exception of gease, and speak advisedly when I say that for rapid growth—the rapid doubling and doubling again of size—there is nothing in the whole list that has come under my notice that can at all compare with the growth of a young Pekin duck. In the meantime, the young duck is eating in a way to well night cause a famine! But he turns what he eats to good purpose, and gives a satisfactory profit if he is fed to his utmost capacity for a few weeks and is then sent promptly to market. Kept a little beyond the proper limit, and he will soon be "eating his head off," for a duck's bill is a veritable shovel, and a shovel that will always be worked effectively when anything in the way of food is in sight. I suppose there is a limit to a duck's appetite, but just at this moment I do not recall over having witnessed it.

In large cities there is a demand at particular seasons of the year for young ducks, and it is to meat this demand that the business of duck raising on a truly mammoth scale has been

cstablished. All of these establishments hatch with incubators, some of them having a capacity of 9000 or 10,000 eggs every four weeks. Moreover, as Pekin duck eggs are remarkably fertile, almost as many little ducks are hatched out as there are eggs put into the incubators. The little ducks are brooded by hot water pipes passing through long sectional brooders, and are fed from start to finish on a forcing diot. As these



It goes without saying that ducks ove the water, and in the case of the reeding stock it is undoubtedly betbreeding stock it is unfoubtedly better if access can be had to a pond or
stream, but in the case of young ducks
being grown rapidly, the absence of
water for swimming purposes is not a
detriment, but probably a positive advantage, for it would undoubtedly be
much more difficult and very much
more expensive to put flesh wore.

wantage, for it would undoubtedly be much more difficult and very much more exponsive to put flesh upon a duck that has access to water for swimming. Too much exercise is not conducive to the putting on of flesh, and a quick putting on of flesh is an important point in this business.

As a duck for the farm the Pekin is admirably fitted in every way except color, and this is no objection where the birds can have access to water to keep their plumage white; but where ducks are kept simply for consumption, and where water for swimming is not at hand, I should much prefer to keep the beautifully colored Rouens, which are of large size and thrifty habit of growth. They are excellent birds from a practical point of view, while, as ornaments to one's ponds or poultry yards, they cannot be surpassed, being always attractive in appearance, whether there is a chance to swim or not. With a white duck, however, the chance is different, for where water is not at hand it will shortly get its plumage into a decidedly filthy condition that wakes it. shortly get its plumage into a decid-edly filthy condition that makes its presence an eyesore. But for duck edly fifthy condition that makes its presence an eyesore. But for duch breeding on a large scale, where quick and large growth is of the first importance, the Pekin cannot be surpassed. When celery fed it undoubtedly passes muster on thousands of tables as wild duck,

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES. Guerusoy cattle will give the high-est colored butter of any breed of cattle in the world.

Wide tires protect the woodwork of the wheels. When you have got them keep them by painting every year.

The man who sticks to raising firstclass cattle and hogs, and does it with good judgment, will find it reasonably profitable.

Better raise all the chicks you are going to, as soon as possible now, for the early hatched ones will the soonest lay, and it costs no more time nor trouble to raise them now than later

To take out stumps and stones is easier during a very dry spell on some fields, while on other soil the work is made lighter if the ground is moist, or even wet. Pick out the best time for doing these jobs, so that the same labor will accomplish more and be less expensive for the amount of investor.

FIREWORKS.

A GREAT INDUSTRY IN THE UNITED STATES.

We Now Excel the Chinese in This Line-How Fireworks Are Made
-Pieces Worth \$1000
-In a Factory,

NE of the iargest fireworks ostablishments in the country is right in the heart of New York City. The place is only headquarters for 'fireworks. No explosives are made in the city limits, as the law forbids that, but the big factory is down on Staten Island. The four-story building from collar to garret is filled with fireworks of all kinds—Roman candles, sky rockets, flower pots, bembshells, etc. One tiny spark would set off the whole let. But it is to avoid just such a catsastrophe that

would set off the whole lot. But it is to avoid just such a catsastrophe that the fireworks company has the building guarded day and night, like the tower of London.

When the writer visited this powder magazine he was surprised to learn that the Fourth of July trade was over back in January and February. The manufacturer is now getting out orders for fireworks to be used next fall and winter, principally in the South.

fall and winter, principally in the South.

"Most people think," said the manager of the concern, "that all we have to do is to supply the Fourth of July trade, and then lost around during the next ten or twelve months of the year. That is a mistake. If we depended solely upon the trade for one day in the year, our factories would be idle half the time.

"There is a demand for fireworks all through the year. Political campaigns, picnics, private and public celebrations are taking place almost every month, and they all use quantities of fireworks.

"Yes; there have been some improvements in the art of making fireworks, and with few exceptions Americans now make their own firecrackers and fireworks. The Chinese no long-

seans now make their own firecrackers and fireworks. The Chinese no longer excel in this line, as they did in years gone by. We now make many kinds of explosives that the Chinese know nothing about. It is only in one or two novelties that the Chinese have any advantage of us.

"There are changes every season in the display of Roman candles and sky-rockets. One of the newest things in sky-rockets is the 'hanging chain' rocket. The largest size cost \$120 a dozon. When the rocket explodes, balls of magnesium drop, one after the other, until say eight or ten of them are in the air, susended from a par-

other, until say eight or ten of them are in the air, suspended from a parachute. The 'festoon' rocket, when it bursts, sets free two silk parachutes, between which lines of colored firshang, thus making a brilliant effect.

"Of course, the chief glory of modorn pyrotechnics is the big 'set piece,' which requires the greatest skill and ingenuity. The design is first sketched out, and then the framework is made in sections. The outlines are represented on thin laths, which are colored to show the fire that will be displayed on each part of the design. The piece is set off by a flash fuse, so that, no matter how large it may be, the whole is lighted at the same moment. Few set pieces cost less than \$100, and some of the elaborate ones, such as General Grant on horseback, or steamships, are worth \$1000.

"The manner of making fireworks

"The manner of making fireworks 'The manner of making fireworks is, in the general way, rather simple and essentially the same for all kinds. The operation consists in filling cases or tubes with certain compositions, of which certain principal ingredients are well known, although the combinations are somewhat of a general. The are well known, although the combinations are somewhat of a secret. The principal items are gunpowder, charcoal, saltpeter and meal powder, and these are mixed with chemicals in order to obtain the desired color. Thus, a compound of sodium is used for yellow, calcium compounds for red, strontium salts for crimson, nitrate of barium for green and see a like barium for green, and so on. The 'stars' which add so much to the beauty of fireworks at night are made of saltpeter, gunpowder and sulphur, with gum and spirits of wine, rolled into balls, and then dried after the composition which gives them color has been added.

"For example, a Roman candle or rocket is made as follows: First, the paper is cut into strips by a machine, and these strips are rolled into tubes by girls and boys, who do the work with great rapidity. They can turn out from fifteen to twenty gross of tubes a day. They spread the strips out on a table, and put paste over the edges, and then turn them over and paste the other side.

"A round 'former,' or roller, is rolled along each strip, which becomes a tube of a certain diameter. The tubes, when thoroughly dried, are filled with the ingradients which make them Roman candles, or sky-rockets, "For example, a Roman candle or

filled with the ingredients which make them Roman candles, or sky-rockets, and so on. Some two dozen are put into a frame, and filled by hand, or by a machine. Only the large-sized rockets are now filled by hand.

"First some sand is put in, and then a plate with as may ramrods as there are tubes is brought down. The sand is pressed tightly; after that, the stars or balls are packed in; again more gunpowder, and so on until the tube is filled. Finally, the case is finished by pasting colored paper over the out-

is filled. Finally, the case is finished by pasting colored paper over the outside, and, if it is intended for a skyrocket, a long stick is attached.

"Perhaps the most ingenious machines in the fireworks factory are those used for making torpedoes. Without describing the process, it may be said that one of these machines can turn out 590,000 torpedoes in a day."—St. Louis Star-Sayings,

The Spice Islands,

The Spice Islands,

The Moluceas, or Spice Islands, is a name applied to the islands of the Malay Archipolage, between Celebes and Papula, comprising Gilole, Ceram, Boore, Amboyna and Banda Islands, Oby, Bachian and Waigeoo. They are volcanic and fertile, producing nutmegs, cloves and other spices, sage, fruits and fine woods. Around them are many pearl fisheries. The Moluceas have been for centuries alternately in the possession of the Spaniards, Portugues and Dutch, but at present are held by the last named Nation. The population consicts of Malays, Papuans, Chinese, Japanese and some Europeans.

HOUSEHOLD MATTERS.

TO REMOVE STAINS.

To REMOVE STAINS.

The many stains which come upon the table linen and the summer dresses of the children are a constant source of annoyance to the housekeeper, and as these become permanent disfigurements if left upon the goods when they are washed, it is necessary to know the immediate remedy in order to deal with them at once. A list of the most common stains, with the treatment which will remove each, is a convenient clipping to paste into a fly-leaf of the cook book, or other place of ready reference.

Fruit stains, when fresh, may be removed by pouring boiling water through the stained portion until the spot disappears.

chrough the stained portion until the spot disappears.

Old fruit stains may be removed with exalic acid. Wash the stained portion in the acid till clear; rinse at once in rain water, as the acid will attack the fabric if left upon it. Now wet the spot in ammonia and give a final rinsing.

nal rinsing.
Grass stains should be rubbed with molasses thoroughly and then washed out as usual. Another treatment is to rub with alcohol and then wash in

water.
Rust and iron stains should be rubbed with juice of lemon, and the spot then covered with salt and the cloth placed in the sun. If this treatcloth placed in the sun. If this treatment does not serve to remove the stain, or it the fabric is colored and so cannot be treated with the lemon junce, oxalic acid may be used as for old fruit stains. Still another treatment is to apply a mixtare of two parts tartar and one part powdered alum; this latter is good for a variety of stains which fail under other methods.

Ink that is freshly spilt upon a carpet should be covered with common or coarse salt or Indian meal. If all the stain is not absorbed, rub with lemon

thing to get rid of. Cut ordinary soap into shavings and cook it to a pasto with rain water. Spread the pasto upon the spot, scatter upon it finely powdered potash and spread the fabric upon the grass for twenty-four hours. Wash in rain water and in all ordinary cases the spot will have disappeared. If it is not entirely gone, repeat the process. The same treatment is effectual in the case of wine or fruit stains.

Wagon grease, pitch or tar may be removed by spreading lard upon the spot, rubbing it well in and then

washing out as usual.

The same kind of stain upon silk The same kind of stain upon silk may be removed by rubbing with a mixture-of equal parts of oil of turpentine and ether until all impurities seem removed, then cover the spot with fuller's earth or French chalk, cover with a blotting paper and press with a hot iron. Repeat this until the spot entirely disappears.

Tea, coffee and undoubtedly cocon stains, even those which have been previously washed, may be rubbed in lavalle water, if the fabric stained be white, otherwise the color will be

white, otherwise the color will be bleached. Take a half-pint of the la-valle water to a quart of clear water, and let the stained portion of the cloth soak in it for several hours, then risse thoroughly in three

Colors which have been changed by the application of acids may be re-stored by sponging with chloroform or ammonia. While colors changed by alkalies may be given an acid treat-ment.—St. Louis Star-Sayings.

RECIPES.

Rhubarb Custard Pio - One-half pint of finely chopped rhubarb, sproad evenly over a rich pie paste. Make a custard as for custard pies and pour over it. Bake slowly until the rhubarb is tender and the custard browned.

Orange Jelly—The juice of four oranges, the grated rind of one lemon, one and one-half cupfuls of sugar. Put one-half box of golatine into cold water, let it stand two hours, add a pint of boiling water and the other ingredients, pour in molds and set on just to col ice to cool.

Mock Oyster Soup-Place a teacup Mock Oyster Soup—Place a teacup of shredded codfish in a quart of water. Simmer one-half hour. Add one pint of stewed tomatoes and a pinch of soda. Boil five minutes, strain, add one quart of milk, salt, popper and butter. Serve with crack-ers or croutons. or croutous.

Corn Ponc—Scald the ment over night, as if making thin mush. Add cold water until lukewarm, and thicken with meal until stiff. Add one teaspoonful of sugar and one-half teaspoonful of sait. Place it in a covered dish where it will be warm over night. spoonful of sait. Place it in a deverced dish where it will be warm over night. In the morning bake in a hot oven.

Rice Bisenits - Sift together tw Roe Biscuits — Sift together two and one-half cups of flour, one-half tenspoonful of salt, two tenspoonfuls of baking powder, yolks of two eggs beaten lightly, three-fourths of a cup of milk, one-half cup of steamed or boiled rice. Cut in last the whites of two eggs beaten stiff. Bake in gempans in a hot oven.

pans in a hot oven.

Fresh Pincapple—Cut it round two inches from the top. Cut the lower piece lengthwise, just through the skin, then peel round without breaking the skin. Lift the outside off and slice the inside around. Sprinkle pulverized sugar between each layer and cover with the rind again. Put a small piece on top, then it will look like the uncut pincapple. Serve, using a fork to lift out the layers.

Maat Jelly—Take pieces of cold

Ment Jelly—Take pieces of cold meat—ham, beef, etc., that has been left over—three quarters of a cupful. When hashed fine add four small spiced gherkins, cut in fine pieces, and half a box of gelatine, scaked in half a cup of cold water, till soft. Add toiling water one pint half a care. boiling water, one pint, half a cup of spiced vinegar from the pickles— more if the vinegar is not strong. Stir in the meat and pickle. Pour in the molds. Serve when hard.

moids., Serve when hard.

Strawberry Mosso—Mash one quart of berries and one cup of sugar in a bowl. Let stand two hours. Meanwhile soak one-quarter of a box of gelatine in water to cover it. Press fruit through the sieve. Add one-third of a cup of boiling water to the gelatine, and when dissolved add the fruit. Set on ice and cool, stirring until the contents thicken. Add whipped cream, stirring it gently. When smooth place in molds and freeze.

AN EMERGENCY DRAWER.

Every Rousehold Should Have a Place for Simple Remedies. Every household should have a fixed place devoted to simple remedles for the trivial accidents which often become such serious affairs through neglect. Burns, scalds, cuts and bruises are of nearly daily occurrence, and their fre-quency as well as painfulness demands a little forethought toward their allea little foreinoight toward their dis-viation. The emergency drawer is de-signed to fill this need. It should be stout and steady, with no tendency to stick fast when least expected, and well out of reach of little prying flugers. It should also be located some-where in the kitchen, as oftentimes a wound is neglected rather than run up

wound is neglected rather than run up-stairs for assistance.

The remedy always on hand should be carron oil (equal parts of lime water and linseed oil), common baking soda, arnica, a salve, anti-septic gauze, to-gether with absorbent cotton, old linen, cheeseeloth bandages and a pair of selseors. Carron all the sections. cheesecioth bandages and a pair of selssors. Carron oil is a sovereign remedy for burns and scalds, and should always be on hand; baking soda is another very good remedy, and in burns from hot lard will often give relief much sooner than the oil. It is used either dry, or made into a strong solution with water. tion with water.

Anti-septic gauze is useful in case of cuts. After washing thoroughly to re move any foreign substance, draw the edges firmly together and cover neatly with the gauze. Saive is for slight burns, etc., and serves merely to ex-clude the air from the tender surface.

Absorbent cotton can be used for burns and scalds serious enough to need bandaging, and should be kept In place by cheesecloth bandages, Other simple remedies may also go in the drawer. Paregorie and peppermint for stomach ache, a never ending complain among the smaller fry. Jamaica gin ger for cramps, hartshorn liniment for sprains, etc. It can be duplicated with good effect in the nursery, and may have added croup medicine from a re-liable doctor, flannel bands, a hot water name doctor, fiannel bands, a hot water bottle, small syringe and castlle soap, good sweet oil for physic, bottle of soda mint and a small collection of the tens which old-fashloned nurses cling to. The small expenditure of time and money necessary to equip these emer-gency drawers will be repaid a hundred fold in many cases where time is a valunble factor in cures.

The Englishman's Neatness.

Americans are often puzzled to account for the neatness of attire which distinguishes most English gentlemen.

Few will deny that as a rule Englishmen are always well dressed. The following information comes directly from an English source, and has the weight of preponderent logic on its side:

"Most Americans buy one suit and

of preponderent logic on its side;
"Most Americans buy one sult and
wear it until they buy another—that is,
after the first is worn too much to appear genteel. In England we do the
thing differently. Instead of one sult
we buy three or four, or perhaps, half
a dozen, at the same time. We wear one suit to-day and another to-morrow one suit to-day and another to-morrow, changing as often as the fancy takes us. Result, neatness and variety, what is called being well dressed. It costs a little more to start with, but it is economy in the end. After the first cost, it takes no more to keep up the supply than to buy single suits, as it is only

An Accommodating Road.

company lives up to its public an-nouncements: 'Every courtesy shown travelsers on our line.'
"The last time I was there the con-

ductor stopped the car and sat down to read a newspaper. "'What's the matter? Broke down?

I asked.
"No; Joe Thomas wanted to collect a

bill from a fellow in that shoe shop. He's owed it about three years and this is the first time Joe has seen him,' ex-

plained the conductor.
"In the next block the conductor walted for Will Keenan to buy a steak for dinner and lock up his blacksmith shop. It's an accommodating company."—San

Larger than Lick's.

A principal feature of the Paris Ex-position of 1900 will be the largest tel-escope in the world. It is to be 200 feet long, and to have an objective of four

Jonesley—Coming around to my gold-en wedding next week?

Brownkins (indignantly)—Yourgolden wedding? Why, man, you're not 35, Jonesley—No, but I've bagged an American belress, Judze.

Summer Weakness

Is caused by thin, weak, impure blood. To have pure blood which will properly sustain your health and give nerve strength, take

Hood's Sarsaparilla

PENSION JOHN W. MORHIN, D. C. Successfully Prosecutors Claims, Late Principal Examiner U.S. Fension Bureau, Jyrs in sat war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty since.



ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR *



Highest of all in Leavening Power.- Latest U.S. Gov't Report

A Baking Powder

A new warehouse in Paris has been built with glass floors. The initial cost is consderably over that of the ordinary floor, but in view of the fact that toughened glass is so much longer lived than wood, the experiment is likely to prove abouter in the long run. cheaper in the long run.

Good Definition of a Gentue. A genius is an artist who knows in-stinctively how to touch the heart and mind at the same time.—Galveston News.

Dolly-I told Mr. Nicefellow that I bet Reggie twenty kisses our boat would win a race at the regatta! Datsy— Well, wasn't be shocked? Dolly—No, I let him hold the stakes.—Boston Globe.

Tobacco-Weakoned Resolutions.
Norves irritated by tobacco, always, craving for stimulants, explains why it is so hard to swear off. No-To-Jac is the only guaranteed tobacco habit cure because it nois directly on affected norve centers, destroys irritation, promotes digestion and healthy, refreshing sleep. Many gain 10 pounds in 10 days. You run no risk, No-To-Jac is sold and guaranteed by Druggists overywhere. Book free, Ad. Sterling Remedy Co., Now York City or Chicago.

They Call It Overwork They Call It Overwork.

Dusiness requires a clear head; yat how few business men—with all their name—realize what is the trouble with their heads. They call it over-work, worry, anything but what it really is—indigection. This stealthest of all nearly is—indigection. This stealthest of all nearly is until the convinced if a box of the Verlaint is you be convinced if a box of the Verlaint is you be convinced if a box of the Verlaint is you controlled the business outlook?

The average height and weight of India

Wife used "Mornen's Friend" before fir child-was quickly relieved; suffered but litt recovery rapid. E. E. Jonnston, Enfants, A No Indian tribe north of Mexico had demesticated any animal but the dog.

Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Roor cur all Kidney and Bladder troubles Pamphlet and consultation free. Laboratory Binghampton, N.Y.

In all Spanish America the Indians for he great mass of the population,

The fair Resamend was an English blende with fair hair and blue or light gray eyes.



LEAVES ITS MARK

—every one of the painful irregularities and weaknesses that prey upon women. They fade the face, waste the figure, ruin the temper, wither you up, make you old before your time.

Get well: That's the way to look well. Cure the disorders and allments that beset you, with Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

tion.
It regulates and promotes all the womanly functions, improves digention, enriches the blood, dispels aches and pains, melancholy and nervousness, brings refreshing aleep, and restores health and strength.

Franklin College New Athens, O., Heard tuition, room, and books, \$1 a week Cat free

The Reason Why.

Little Willie-I was going fishing Sunday, but my papa wouldn't let me. The Rev. Dr. Saintly-That's the right kind of papa to have. Did he tell you the reason why?

Willie-Yes, sir. He said there wasn't balt enough for two.—Life.

Stranger-Don't you find it lonely making a trip out here every day? Commuter—Not at all. I bring home a new cook or maid-of-all-work with me lmost every evening .- Truth.

Don't make a nasty muss by blowing our brains out. If you want ourself, drink lots of ice water.



ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleaness the system effectually, dispels colds, head-aches and fevers and cures habitual constinution. aches and fovors and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind over produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50 cont bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. LOUISVILLE, KY. HEW YORK, N.V.

DAVIS CREAM SEPARATORS





How it looks. to the women who wash with Pearline, when they see a woman washing in the old-fashioned way with soap-rubbing the clothes to pieces. rubbing away her strength, wearing herself out over the washboard! To these Pearline women, fresh from easy washing, she seems to "wear a fool's cap unawares. Everything's in favor of Pearline-

easier work, quicker work, better work, safety, economy. There's not one thing against it. What's the use of washing in the hardest way, when it costs more money? 460

SELL ON SIGHT! Diamond ovell Cycles. HIGH GRADE IN EVERY PARTICULAR! LATEST IMPROVEMENTS, LIGHTEST WEIGHTS!



Warranted in every respect. All prices, sizes and weights. Call and see the Catalogue free. #5-1f there is no agent in your place write us.

ARMS, BICYCLES AND SPORTING GOODS. JOHN P. LOVELL ARMS CO., 147 Washington St., | - -BOSTON, Mass.

Bear in Mind "The God's Help Those Who Help Them selves." Self Heip Should Teach You to Use.

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